A

LETTER

FROM

A Gentleman in the Country

TO

His Friend at

EDINBURGH:

Wherein it is clearly proved,

That the *Scottiſh African*, and *Indian* Company, is Exactly Calculated for the Intereſt

OF

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH,
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SIR

I Received your's wherein you give an account of the Parliament of *England's* Addreſs, againſt the Act of our laſt Seſſion of Parliament, eſtabliſhing a *Company*, Trading to *Africa*, and the *Indies*, and deſire to have my thoughts, as to ſome things relating thereto: And tho' you ſay you are of the Opinion to anſwer all the Queſtions you propoſed affirmatively, yet you wiſh the Sentiments of others may confirm you therein; I will not ſay that any thing I can give, ought to have weight with you, or any, but you'l allow me to tell you, that you have writ to one, who is aſmuch of your Opinion in theſe things as your ſelf: And Zeal to my Country, and its undoubted Intereſt, doth forward me to give you in a few words, what occurrs to me to ſatisfy both you, and others in theſe points, and leſt I ſhould omit any of your Queries I ſhall here repeat them.

1. Is it not the true Intereſt of *Scotland* to go on, in ſettling the *African*, and *Indian* Company effectually?
2. Is it not the true Intereſt of *England*, that *Scotland* have more Trade, and that with the *Indies*, than now it hath?
3. Was it not unkind in the Parliament of *England*, to make this Addreſs againſt this Company, Erected by the Parliament of *Scotland*?
4. May it not be thought the King of *Britains* true Intereſt, that the Trade of *Scotland* be advanced, ſo as to bear a nearer proportion, with his other Dominions, then it doth?
5. Is not the Act of Parliament, concerning this Company, framed to advance the true Intereſt of the Nation, without giving juſt grounds of Complaint to any of our Neighbours?

To the firſt of theſe *Queries*, I heartily agree with you, That it is the true Intereſt of *Scotland* to go on in ſettling this *African* and *Indian* Company, and I hope none will deny this who ſedately conſider theſe things following, which I ſhall only name, leſt I ſhould exceed the bounds of an Epiſtle. 1. It's now beyond all Controverſie, that it is the Intereſt of all Nations to increaſe their Trade; the Increaſe of which begetteth Wealth, and Riches, which now in the time of Warr doth more contribute to the preſervation of a Nation, then the multitude, and valour of it's Men: The Warrs being now viſibly managed, more by the Purſe, then by the Strength of the Natives.

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2. The World is now grown ſo prodigal, as that every Country doth make uſe of Forreign Commodities, and theſe brought from all the Corners of the Earth; And Dear or Cheap have them they muſt, ſo it's the Intereſt of every Nation to purchaſe them at the eaſieſt Rates, and that muſt be by bringing them from their firſt Ports directly home; But this is a work of that difficulty, and attended with ſo many hazards, and requiring ſuch great and vaſt Sums of Money to make theſe Trades to move, as ſingle private Merchants cannot reach thereunto, and therefore Companies, and Societies of Merchants uniting together their joint Stocks are abſolutely neceſſary, to bring theſe Commodities from their firſt Ports in the *Indies*: And the experienced Advantages, the ſeveral Companies in *England*, *Holland* and elſewhere, have brought not only to themſelves, but to the Countrys they belong to, do ſufficiently demonſtrate the reaſonableneſs of the ſame.

3. And theſe Companies find it not only neceſſary to have Forts, and Ports of their own, for the ſecurity of their Trade, in theſe parts, where they are both needful, and may be had; But likeways to ſettle Colonies and Plantations regulated by themſelves, that by the labour of their hands, theſe Commodities may be produced, which are the ſubject of their Returns Thus you ſee the *Engliſh* with their own hands in their Plantations, produce their Sugars, Tobacco's, Indigo's, &c. So that it's clearly the Intereſt of all Trading Nations, eſpecially of ſuch who Trade to *America* to have Colonies and Plantations of there own, ſetled there, as you ſee the *Spaniards Portugeeze*, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French*, beſide others have.

4. Before the vaſt encreaſe of Trade, now in Europe by the many Plantations in *America*, and Companies Trading to *Africa*, and the *Eaſt-Indies*, *Scotland* had ſome proportionable ſhare of the Trade, which was at that time in this part of *Europe*, Two hundred Years agoe *Scotland*, not only Traded with all theſe Countrys and Kingdoms, that the *Engliſh* and *Fleemings* did, but we had our Fleet, and Ships of Force; which in ſet engagements beat the *Fleemiſh* Fleet in *K. Ja.* 1ſt time, and the *Engliſh* Fleet, when Sir *Andrew Wood* of *Largo* was our Admiral; *K. Ja:* V. Had of his own Building among many others, a Ship of the greateſt Force and Burden, that had been before that time in theſe Seas, which he gifted to the King of France; But ſince the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* began to ſettle Plantations and Trade to the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, tho' we ſtill Trade with as many, nay more Veſſels, and greater Stocks than our Predeceſſors did, yet in the Ballance with our Neighbours we are ſunk and loſt, not having the Twentieth part in proportion with them, which we had before, and our not advancing in Trade, as our Neighbours grew hath Leſſened our Nation, more in the Eyes of our Neighbours then our Union with *England*, and being made thereby in effect little better then a Province of that Kingdom.

5. The only way left unto us to better our Condition, is, for our Nation and all Ranks in it vigorouſly to ply Trade, to exerciſe the ſame, and that by Companies at home, and Plantations abroad, whereby we will be rendered more Rich, and ſo better able to live like our Neighbours, and be better preſerved from the diſdaining, and contemningbehaviour of any about us: We may aſſure our ſelves, if we grow not Richer then we are, and do not more ſtrenuouſly mind Trade, we will grow in being contemned by all our Neighbours, and it will not be in our Princes power to hinder us

to

to be trampled on at every turn, ſince they may do it, whom Our Princes will be more concerned to oblige, than our Nation; So that now the encouraging of Trade, and particularly of this *African* and *Indian* Company, is indeed a Work of abſolute Neceſſity to our Nation, to keep us from being deſtroyed, and to continue us a Nation, and therefore I am the more hopeful of Succeſs in our preſent Endeavours; when, as I ſhall ſhortly ſhew, ſo many things concurr together to incline us thereunto.

6. We are of late beginning to fall on the True and Laſting Methods of encreaſing Our Trade, by Erecting of ſeveral Companies, and Societies within the Kingdom, to Manufacture Our Own Natural Commodities, which without all doubt, will more and more add to the Riches of Our Countrey, and doth furniſh Work, and Food to Our poor People, and encreaſeth the Multitude of Our Inhabitants, which is a conſiderable part of the Riches of a Nation: Thus we have the Woolen Cloth Manufactorie at *New-Mills*, and the Baze Manufactory for Our Wool, the Linnen Manufactory, ſeverals for Leather, and others; As likewiſe, We have begun to Manufacture theſe Commodities at Home, which We uſed to bring Manufactured from Abroad, as now We have at leaſt for a conſiderable part, Our Sugars, Soap, Cordage, Glaſs-bottles. Gilded leather, Pins, Ribbans, Gamericks, Muſlins, Paper, and others, all which ſave a conſiderable Treaſure to the Kingdom, and which, till they were carried on by Companies, and Societies, could never be attempted by ſingle Perſons, or if any of them were, it was in vain: So that at length, from Our Own Experience (and better late thrive than never) We ſee the Advantage of Companies; And if Companies be thus neceſſary, and profitable, for Manufactureing Our Own Native Product, and for furniſhing Our Selves with theſe Commodities we brought from near Neighbours about us, how neceſſary are theſe Companies to furniſh Us with theſe ſorts of Goods, which can only be brought at firſt hand, from the remoteſt Parts of the Earth.

7. This Company, Erected by Our laſt Seſſion of Parliament, may juſtly claim more Encouragement from the Body of the Nation, in that its Extent is greater, the Subject of its Trade more Univerſal than any others, and that it will infallibly ſettle Plantations abroad, particularly in *America*, the doing of which, will beyond all expreſſion contribute more for the Security, Peace, and Greatneſs of Our Nation, than all Our other Trade, or any other Methods, can poſſibly be fallen on by the Wiſdom of Our Government, which I hope, will be clear to a Demonſtration, if you conſider what follows, Next then,

8. *Scotland* of it ſelf, is as much as any of her Neighbours, and far more than many of them, fitted to be the Seat of ſuch a Company, and a Mother to Plantations, eſpecially in *America*, 1. In that its Situation (ſurrounded almoſt with the *Weſtern*-Ocean, the *Northern*, and *Germane*-Seas) ſetteth fairer for both *America*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*, than either *England*, *Holland*, the Nations on the *Baltick*, or any other Trading Country of Europe. the *Weſt* and *North* Parts of *Ireland*, *Portugal*, and ſome bit of *Spain* excepted. 2. The many excellent Rivers, Bayes, Creeks, Lochs and Harbours in *Scotland*, beyond any other of theſe Nations, the *Forth* and *Clyd* acceſſible at another rate, than either the *Thames*, *Maes*, or *Texel*, give it a vaſt Advantage. 3, Our Shipping can be as cheap built at home, as any other where, were We once in uſe to do it, having a conſide-

rable Quantity of Timber, aboundance of Masts, and easy access to purchase what we want, cheap feeding, and easy Wages. 4. Our Seamen as hardy, and brave as any whomsoever, feeding more sparingly and cheaper, serving for smaller Wages than Our Neighbours; Their Number so great, as tha We can serve Our selves well with Our Own, which few of Our Neighbours can, and none so easily. 5. Our multitude of People, and fertility of Our VVomen, beyond Our Neighbours, furnishing many more Thousands, than Our Country is able to maintain at home. 6. Our Own Native Commodities of Linnen, and Woollen, and others, exactly suiting the Necessities and Exigencies of an *American* Plantation; These and other things, which I might insist on, render it as fit, and more for *Scotland*, to have such a Company, and Plantations as any other, and render it as fit for such a Company, and for an *American* Plantation, to be in, and from *Scotland*, as from any other where.

9. I think it very considerable, and promising Success to such an Undertaking. That there is in the present Juncture, a concurring of many things to carry on the affair, I shall not insist on this, that by the late happy Revolution, these Nations have been blest with so excellent a Prince, that hinders none of his Kingdoms to be as happy as they desire, who from time to time, Impowereth alwayes His Commissioners to consent to all such Laws as His Parliament do think fit, for the Encouragement of Trade, and I am sure no Rational Man will grudge, that he should have done so, We are mightily Obliged to his Majesty for the same, and this every body seeth.

I think it of some consideration, that it fell in the hand of that Great Man, The late Duke of *Hamiltoun*, to pass that Act of Parliament in *Anno* 1693 for the encouraging of Forreign Trade, seeing it is very well known, that tho' that Great Person was accomplished with many Noble and Excellent Qualities suteing the Grandeur of that Family, and the many Eminent Characters he bare, yet his Genius did not much prompt him to the exactest consideration of Trade, and if he by that Act laid the Foundation of our present Erecting this *African* and *Indian* Company, (for which his Country is obliged to Honour his Memory, as on many other accounts,) we may be both perswaded of its being the Interest of our Country, and may hope answerable succes thereto: And we may be the more encouraged when we consider that the Act it self Erecting the Company fell to be made and past, while our present Lord High Chancellour, the Marques of *Tweeddale* was His Majesties Commissioner, A Person of these great Abilities, long Experience, Intimate Knowledge of, and Converse with all the great Statesmen of our Neighbour Nation, and who all along beyond any of his Quality in this Kingdom, pry'd into the Mysteries of Trade, and the Interest both of this, and our Neighbour Nation therein, and had beyond many a notable occasion thereto, when he was one of the Commissioners of this Kingdom in *Anno* 1669 about the Union with *England*, where the Concern of Trade was the cheif thinge agitate, whereby as it cannot be doubted but the Act is exactly digested to the true Interest of the Nation; So we may hope that so Noble and Experienced a Statesman will lay out himself for the effectuating of that which (to his own and his Families Honour when he is gone) he hath so happily forwarded the length it it is come.

I obſerve likewiſe, that the Unanimity of our Parliament (the Act paſſing *Nemine Contradicente*) was not from a bare and general Indifferency, or looking on it, as only the innocent Intereſt of ſome Merchants, but was with ſuch an univerſal Concern, as if they had been determining the ſtanding, or falling of the Kingdom; And I find a General Inclination in both Nobility, and Gentry to be concerned in the Company, when at the ſame time they wiſely reſolve to let the Management of the ſame, fall to theſe, whoſe Education hath rendred them more capable thereof, and their only concern is, that they be Men of probity and skill, who ſhould undergoe the Fatigue, which to me is very promiſing.

As is likeways, the ſame agreeable and Communicative Temper in the Merchants, and Trading part of our Nation, not only willing, but coveting the Nobility, and Gentry's, being Intereſted in the Company, and ſharers of the Advantages they may promiſe to themſelves thereby, and this is of no ſmall conſideration to make theſe ſharers of the profit, who can take little or nothing of the Fatigue and Trouble, and conſidering that the Traders of the Nation, at leaſt the Royal Burrows, which conſiſt chiefly of them, do beſides the Cuſtomes on all ſorts ſorts of Goods, both Export, and Import, pay one ſixth part of all the Land-Taxes laid upon the Nation for their freedom of Forreign Trade, and now they are willing to Communicate ſo great a Branch of the ſame, to every body who will put in their Effects in the Common-ſtock.

I add likeways to this conſideration, That we have at this time a Sett of moſt Active and Experienced Country men, Reſiding at *London*, Notably skilled in all the Myſteries of Trade, who, as they have ſent down conſiderable Effects, for the Erecting and carrying on of ſeveral Companies, and Manufactories within this Kingdom, wherein they have met with ſuitable ſucceſs; and thereby have benefited their Native Country, as well as bettered their own Fortunes: So in the Erecting of this *African* and *Indian* Company, have cheerfully lent their Helping-hand, and have unceſſantly ſtirred us up to our undoubted Intereſt, to all of whom their Country is much Indebted: And I hope it will offend none of theſe Gentlemen, tho I make a particular mention of Mr *Paterſon*, as a perſon to whom, in a ſpecial manner we owe already the fair Foundation of this Deſign; and I hope ſhall owe many good and well grounded Advices to carry on the Trade; His great Experience, Univerſal Travelling, and Correſpondence, Exact Obſerving and making it for many Years his Study and work to lay ſuch a Deſign, as might benefite his Native Country, fitting him for the ſame: His laying the Deſign, and Projects firſt of the Royal Bank of *England*, and then that of the Orphans Fund, demonſtrating both his Ability for ſuch an Undertaking, and his kindneſs to our Neighbours; And his doing this to us, as it proclaims him a Worthy Country-man, ſo it may encourage us all to venture part of our Fortunes, on a project of his frameing, who hath been ſo ſucceſsful among our Neighbours.

10. Not only may we encreaſe in Riches by this Company, And the Plantations it will ſettle, but by them the Kingdom will be eaſed, Relieved and Advantaged as many otherways, So by reaping theſe following benefites.

1. By this Company, and an *American* Plantation ſettled thereby, we will be free of our looſe Idle people without deſtroying of them, I have ſaid and it's evident our Country cannot ſuſtain the people it produceth; And there-

fore our Youths in time of Warr, are forced Abroad to the Warrs all Europe over, where they are knock'd on the head, after their Country hath been at a considerable Charge in bringing them up; And in times of peace they turn Pedlars, and Haukers, and make other such shifts in *England*, *Polland*, *Sweden*, and every where almost. *Poland* hath for many Years had no fewer at a time then Ten Thousand *Scots-men* born, and bred in *Scotland*; Now sure I am it would be more for this multitudes Interest to be sent to a Plantation, among their own Countrey-Men, Governed by their own Laws; Besides that a Plantation would ease us of all the Scum our Idle Young Women, where they might live more Vertuously and Comfortably, and all these Benefite their own Country by being there. for they would maintain more than their own Number at work, here in our own Country, to furnish them with Cloathing, and other Necessaries they would take off our hands, and thereby indeed, instead of rendering our Country less populous a Plantation in *America* would infallibly encrease our people at Home; For if we had more work at Home to sustain common Labouring people, there would be moe of them, as we shall more fully prove afterward.

2. By a Plantation which this Company will settle, our own Native Commodities will be exported in greater quantities then ever, and more of them sought after, then we have to sell, which will both prompt our people to a greater Diligence, and enhance the price of the goods themselves; what an Advantage will it be to get but two pence, or three pence a yard more for our Linnen Cloath or for our Pladings, and Fingrims? this will make the Good Women more busy at their Wheels, and will wonderfully help to pay the Masters Rent, and to consume greater quantities of these goods which we cannot export so easily, such as Corn, and Cattel, and many others.

3. By this Company and a Plantation in *America*, The Kings Custumes, and publick Revenue will mightily encrease: Before *England* had Plantations, and minded Forreign Trade to the furthest parts, their Custumes were like their Neighbours, I am credibly informed the Custumes in K. *Henr.* 8. Reign, were not above Ten Thousand pound *sterl. per annum*. In Queen *Elizabeth's* long and prosperous Reign, the Trade much encreased, yet the Custumes at most did not exceed Seventy Thousand pound *ster. per annum*. In K. *Ch. 2d.* time, after their vast Plantations were settled, the Port of *London* (all Charges born) furnished many Years at least 600000 *lib. per annum* and I am informed in *anno* 1693, the Incomes from the Port of *London* alone was upwards of 1500000 *lib. sterl.* We can never expect to run these lengths, but by this Company and by a Plantation, the Custumes will be considerably encreased, and that not only after the 21 Years contained in our Act of Parliament establishing this *African* and *Indian* Company during which the Companies Effects are declared free of Custume, but during the runn of these 21 Years; For no sooner shall this Company begin to prosper, and make returns Home, then all other sort of Trade we have with our Neighbour Nations will sensibly encrease: we shall no sooner feel the sweet of this Company, then we will Drink more Wine, and live higher every way, in doing whereof we will consume more of these Goods that pay dear Custume; There is such a Mystery in Trade, that Trade createth Trade, and one Trade createth another, and encreaseth another, Yea I will boldly and on good ground affirm, that the granting of the 21 Years Exemption from Custumes as to the Companies own effects is more the Kings Interest,

Intereſt, and for the advancement of the Revenue of the Crown then if it had not been; For had not this Exemption been Ten to One if ever the Company had taken root, or been ſo much as eſſayed, ſuch are the many difficultics attending Infant Companies, and the ſettling New Plantations, that unleſs ſome conſiderable Priviledges and Advantages be granted to them for ſome conſiderable time they will cruſh in the beginning, and ſo all Increaſe of Cuſtums be cut off; but theſe Immunities being granted, and the Company and Plantations thereof vigorouſly ply'd and the Adventurers growing Rich with the ſucceſsful *Returns* they will both live Higher, and great Quantities of other Forreign Commodities which pay Cuſtome to the King will be firſt bartured by the Members of the Company to get the Company's Returns off their hands, and theſe other goods they get in Liew of the ſame will be more liberally conſumed when they get them in exchange of their Own.

4 It will be no ſmall Advantage to Our Nation, That by this Company and its Plantations, we will get at the firſt hand theſe Commodities, which either they produce with their own Labour or purchaſe, whereby we will get the choice of the Commodities in their kind, which many a time we do not, at leaſt are not ſure that we get the beſt, when we are under the neceſſity of Strangers their parcelling and ſelecting the Goods, after they have come to *Europe* from the *Indies*, and offering only to ſale what they pleaſe, and Strangers muſt purchaſe what's offered to them, or altogether want; And then we may reaſonably expect them cheaper then we can have them from the ſecond, ſometimes third, and foutth hand, or ſay they ſhould keep the prices up, ſtill the Company who ſells them are the greater Gainers, and theſe will be conſiderable part of Our Nation.

5. This Company, and its Plantations will infallibly encreaſe Our Shipping and Seamen, the Increaſe of either of which, will alwiſe contribute to the VVealth, Security, and Greatneſs of Our Nation, it being in a ſpecial Manner the Intereſt of theſe Nations, who either live in Iſlands, or on the Ocean, to encreaſe in Shipping, Seamen, and Naval Force; what we had of Naval Force long ago, we have ſo utterly loſt, that We have not had one ſingle Man of War, to be a Convoy to Our Merchant Men; and though ſome Remeid as to that, hath been wiſely fallen on by the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, yet we hope theſe Ships of Force, which this Company ſhal have uſe for and employ, ſhall not only be ready at all occaſions, to ſerve their Countrey, but ſhall likewiſe many times ſerve as Convoys for Our other Veſſells trading to other parts tho' not belonging peculiarly to the Company

6. I might enlarge beyond the bounds of an Epiſtle, in deſcending to many Particulars, which would render it evident beyond all Contradiction, that this *African* and *Indian* Company, tho it ſhould yearly take away two or three Thouſand, or more of our People, yet it will occaſion Our Countrey to be rendred more Populous, than it either is, or ever was; I leave to any to make the Calculation, if they will conſider, that by this Company, and its Plantations, there will be a greater Conſumption of our Native Commodities, which are Manufactured at Home, and thereby their prices will be raiſed, and if ſo, then Our labouring People will be more encou-

raged to work, and get better Wages, and this will certainly encourage them to mary ſooner. which will encreaſe the multitude of Our People, for Our Common People, Men, and Women, do not ordinarily mary, till they be 30 Years of Age and upwards, becauſe their daily Labour is not able to maintain them, and their Families, therefore they forbear to marry till they yearn a dozen, or ſixteen Years Wages, and put a great part of that to a Stock, which may help them to live, and to bring up their Children when married; Whereas, if by their daily labour, they could gain one penny *Sterl.* a day of more Wages, they would confidenly marry at 18, or 20, and more comfortably live, than now they do at 30, and it will certainly be ſeen ſo in the event: Beſides, what a vaſt number of Ship-wrights, Carpenters, Smiths, and all ſorts of Artificers, muſt this Company employ, and in effect add ſo many People to the World; and each of theſe Artificers, and others whom this Company ſhall more immediatly employ, will furniſh Work for others, to provide all theſe other Neceſſaries for Meat, Clothing, and Accommodation, which their own particular Trade cannot ſupply themſelves with, ſo that every one of thir Tradsmen will maintain another to help him to maintain himſelf.

7. This Benefit will Our Country reap by this Company, and its Plantations. that thereby many ſorts of People, who may be uneaſy at home, and whom their Country might well want, will find a fit receptacle, which if they improve, may be to their Quiet and Comfort, and their Countrys Eaſe and Profit: There are ſeveral ſorts of Criminals, whom our Laws determine to cut off with an untimely Death, who if their Country could otherwiſe be quite of them, might in Compaſſion be ſpared, as to their lives. Others there will be of good Birth and Education, who have in their younger years, through ill company, ſo broken their Reputation, as it can hardly be recovered here at home, no though they were ſincere in their Deſigning to mend their former ways, thoſe will find an Opportunity in a Plantation to redeem their time; and coming where they are ſtrangers, and their former Failings not known, their ſuitable Carriage there will creat them Reſpect, whereby they will be encouraged to grow, and continue vertuous to their laſting Comfort, and this will many times be the Caſe of both Men and Women: There alwiſe will be ſome people, who by ſome Accident or other, will be looſing their Fortunes, at leaſt who will not be able to live at Home in that condition they were either bred with, or uſed to live in, who will find it their Intereſt, to chuſe a Plantation for their Retreat, where being ruled by the ſame Laws, and enjoying all other Liberties, Civil, or Religious, will have an Opportunity to provide more eaſily for their Families, and ſhift for themſelves at a better rate, and amend their condition, than they poſſibly can do at home, and inſtead of being a burden to their Country, (as they would have been) add a Benefit to the ſame. Nor are Plantations leſs to be eſteemed, but more to be Coveted, that they may do likewiſe this piece of Service to their Mother Country, that when any ſort of People turn uneaſie to the Government, and diſquiet the ſame, inſtead of Baniſhing them Abroad, where they uſe to take part with ſome of thoſe Nations which then are Our Enemies, and thereby creat greater Miſchief to their Country, than

if

if they ſtayed at home, the Government may rather ſend them to Our Plantations, where they will be Removed from the Cauſes of their Diſquiet, and get other Fiſh to fry.

I hope when you conſider theſe Things, which I have but paſſingly touched, you will ſee how this Company, and the Plantations it intends, and I hope will effectuate, is Calculat for the general Intereſt of Our Nation, ſo as there are no Sort or Degree of People, but may, and will ſhare in the Advantages, which ſhall redound to Us thereby; Our Nobility and Gentry, who are Landed Men will get their Rents better paid, and raiſed; Our Tenents and Labouring people, better employed, and get more for their Work; Our Artificers of all ſorts will have a quicker Trade; Our Monyed Men will have Opportunity to throw in that Caſh into this Stock, which either they cannot get lent on Intereſt, or cannot get well ſecured, which will be a far more laſting Security, and Improvement of their Intereſt than any other: The Poor will hereby find both Work, and Food, and their Children will be taken off their Hand, and cared for, The Souldiers will know of a ſafe Repoſe, and good Employ in time of *Peace*, aud that this Company will be the Merchants Intereſt none will queſtion; And not only will they be enriched, who ſhall venture their Stocks in this Company, but all others in the Nation will have a ſhare, for Riches are of a liquid nature, and will be diffuſed and Circulate. I have already tranſgreſſed the bounds of an Epiſtle, and therefore ſhall forbear giving my Thoughts of the other Queſtions propoſed, till next Occaſion, but I doubt not to make it appear, to be as much the Intereſt of *England*, that this *Scotiſh African* and *Indian* Company be effectually ſettled, and ſucceed, as I have demonſtrated to be Our Own Intereſt, and that the other Queſtions ſhall be cleared beyond debate; in the mean time let me know what ſatisfaction theſe Thoughts which have firſt occurred to me on the Subject, doth afford to you, or any of your Friends, I am.

Yours

THE LONDIN. UNIV.